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THE
HANDBOOK
OF
SUMMER SPORTS
AND
PASTIMES.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE BOOKSELLERS.

THE

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HAND BOOK

OF

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SUMMER SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ANGLING.

THE PIKE.

TROLLING FOR PIKE.

The most easy method to capture this fish is with the gorge hook. To use this you must have a baiting-needle, which enter at the mouth of the bait, pass it all through the body, and bring it out at the tail, dragging the gimp and hooks through, till they meet the corners of the mouth. Let the barbs point upwards, and then tie some thread round the tail to prevent its tearing when it catches the weeds: now add this to your trace, and all is ready. Having your bait prepared, proceed to cast it forth into such places as you think likely to contain a fish, letting it dive to the bottom, then draw it up gently, so as just to cause it to twirl round as it rises, let it sink again, and proceed as before, till the line is close to you.

When you get a bite, which you will perceive by the bait being suddenly pulled, held fast, or sometimes only shook, immediately hold the point of your rod down; and with the left hand keep two or three yards of loose line ready, that the fish may not be checked when he runs. If he lie still two or three minutes, shake the line and run again; you may wind in the loose line and strike.

Windy weather (if from the south or west) suits Pike or Jack, and they like quiet parts of rivers. In January and February Jack and Pike are in pairs, so if you catch one, put on a fresh bait and try close by for the other.

The Jack generally takes a bait in his mouth across the body, and always swallows it head foremost.

For trolling use a bamboo or hickory rod, from 12 to 15 feet long, with upright rings, made strong and light, so as to cast the bait a long distance with ease. The winch should be a plain check, capable of holding about 60 yards of line.

THE TROUT.

This beautiful fish is met with in most parts of Europe; it is the gamest of fresh-water fish. The best method of angling for Trout is with a fly. The most general flies are the March browns, various duns, hackles, alders, red spinners, cow-dungs, Hofland's fancy, coachmen, and governors, with which, if you cannot do business, in nineteen cases out of twenty you might as well shut up.

Spinning the Minnow is much practised, and during March and April with great success, being a very destructive plan amongst the large Trout.

THE PERCH.



This is a bold-biting fish, and provides the angler much sport; they swim in shoals, and frequently dozens can be taken in a very short time.

Perch lie about mill tails, bridges, and near locks, also about barges and timber in the docks; and the best baits are minnows and worms. Your rod should be of hickory or cane, 12 feet long, light and stiff, with multiplying winch, plaited silk line, about 30 yards, gut line, hook No. 6.

THE BARBEL.



This is a leather-mouthed fish, and has a beard which hangs about the mouth. He is very powerful, and is sought after for the first-rate sport it affords. It is worthless as food. They spawn about June, but are soon in right condition again. August and September are the best months for taking them. Fishing for Barbel in the Thames is generally practised from a punt, which is fixed near a weir or a hole that is kept baited by the Thames puntmen. Bait with gentles or graves.

THE CHUB.

This is a very fine looking fish, and met with in most rivers in England. They are most easily taken with a fly, red palmers, bees, and white moths

are the best. In Chub fishing, the angler must be on the alert, as when a good sized fish is hooked, he makes a desperate rush, and if you do not suffer him to break away, he immediately becomes safe for your landing net.

THE ROACH.



This fish is a very great favourite with the young angler, and requires considerable skill in its capture. It is almost impossible to have your tackle too fine or your rod too light and delicate. The rod should be made of Spanish cane, length according to the water you fish, tapered to a very fine stiff top. The size of the float must accord with the swiftness or depth of water, but as a general rule Cheek's improved patent taper quills are best; line, of single hair or fine gut; hook No. 10.

The Roach abound in most waters, and I have known instances of large quantities, some considerably over a pound in weight, being taken in the Thames, Lea, and the Colne at Drayton. Roach are frequently taken upwards of two pounds in weight.

The more expert Roach fisher usually angles with a tight line, with the point of his rod over and about 12 inches from his float, which enables him to strike the instant he perceives a bite, which is done by slight yet quick motion from the wrist. Liver gentles and plain bread paste are the favourite baits, although a red worm is sometimes successful.

THE CARP

Is the most wary fish, and frequently foils the most expert angler.

THE TENCH

Are angled for in a precisely similar manner to Carp, though with a smaller hook. They seldom exceed four or five pounds in weight. The red worm is the best bait to catch them with.

THE DACE.

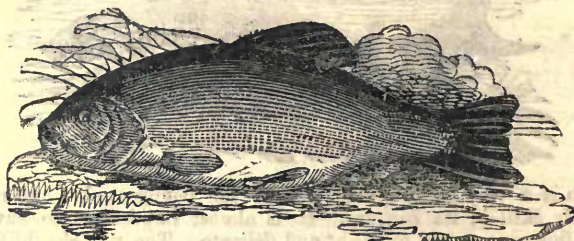
This is exclusively a river fish, and is something like the Roach in its habits. It is a bright silver fish, and affords excellent practice to the young angler aspiring to the accomplishment of Trout fishing with the fly. They spawn in April, and are in condition again in June; but are best from August to March. They go in great shoals, and rarely exceed half a pound in weight.

THE GUDGEON.

In fishing for Gudgeon you must discolour the water by raking, which will bring them to that spot.

Use a light rod, single hair line, hook No. 11, and small cork float. Bait with blood or small red worms.

THE BREAM



Is a flat, bony fish, not fit for the table, and hardly worth catching. They grow to a large size, and are taken in great numbers. They spawn about May, and are in best season in March and autumn.

Use the same tackle as for Carp, with hook No. 10. Fish near the bottom, and bait with gentles, red worms, or paste. The float is often thrown flat on the water when a Bream bites. Morning and evening are the best times.

GENERAL REMARKS.

When you lose a fish, after playing him, throw in ground bait directly.

Purchase the best rod and tackle you can afford, it being generally the cheapest.

A number of fine shot is to be preferred to a few large ones.

Prefer angling at mill sails, in deep water, under overhanging banks, and by the entrance of small streams.

Floats are made in different ways. A Porcupine's quill will answer very well for still water, or where there is but little stream.

A cork float is preferable for Perch or Barbel fishing, and for the Thames generally. For Roach, Dace, &c., you must always use as fine a tipped cap float as the stream will suffer to pass steadily along. I always used a tipped cap float, either of quill or reeds, for Bottom-fishing. If live-bait fishing for Jack, then a large cork float is necessary, so that the bait may not be able to swim away in all directions.

The Plummet is a piece of lead, cast with a ring at the top, and some cork, to stick the point of the hook in, at the bottom. When used, place your float so that when your plumb touches the bottom, the top of the float may be, for large fish, two inches above the water; for small fish, one inch.

The Hook should be in proportion to the size of the bait, taking care not to have it too large, or too long in the shank

The Line in Bottom-fishing should be three feet from the surface of the water to the rod, in order that you may not have too much between the top of your rod and the float.

In throwing a Fly, the most common fault of a young beginner is, not waiting until the line takes its sweep round, and over the shoulder, after lifting it off the water; he mostly returns it too quickly, which causes it either to fall in the water too heavily, or smack like a whip, and so lose the fly. The best thing he can do is to observe one who has had experience in the art; then take a light rod, and let out 8 yards of line, with a small palmer at the end, and throw across or down the stream, until he can feel some confidence in the direction it will fall, taking care at the same time that as little reel line as possible falls on the water with it; when he can manage this well, he may let out another yard or two of line, and so on till he can command the water he frequents.

PLACES FOR ANGLING NEAR LONDON.

The Thames above Hammersmith Bridge, the River Lea, the New River, the Serpentine, the Wandle, the Mole, the East and West India Docks, the Surrey and Commercial Docks, the Regent's Canal, Wanstead Park Dagenham Reach, &c.

THE ART OF SWIMMING.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

The only obstacle for improvement in this necessary and life-preserving art is fear; and it is only by overcoming this timidity that you can expect to become a master of the preceding acquirements. It is very common for novices in the art of swimming to make use of corks or bladders to assist in keeping the body above water. Some have utterly condemned the use of these; however, they may be of service for supporting the body while one is learning what is called the stroke, or that manner of drawing in and striking out the hands and feet that is necessary to produce progressive motion. But you will be no swimmer till you can place confidence in the power of the water to support you; I would therefore advise the acquiring that confidence in the first place; especially as I have known several who, by a little of the practice necessary for that purpose, have insensibly acquired the stroke, taught as if it were by nature. The practice I mean is this: choosing a place where the water deepens gradually, walk coolly into it till it is up to your breast; then turn round your face to the shore, and throw an egg into the water, between you and the shore; it will sink to the bottom, and be easily seen there if the water is clear. It must lie in the water so deep as that you cannot reach it to take it up but by diving for it. To encourage yourself in order to do this, reflect that your progress

will be from deep to shallow water, and that at any time you may, by bringing your legs under you, and standing on the bottom, raise your head far above the water; then plunge under it with your eyes open, which must be kept open before going under, as you cannot open your eye-lids for the weight of water above you, throwing yourself toward the egg, and endeavouring by the action of your hands and feet against the water, to get forward till within reach of it. In this attempt you will find that the water buoys you up against your inclination; that it is not so easy a thing to sink as you imagine, and that you cannot but by active force get down to the egg. Thus you feel the power of the water to support you, and learn to confide in that power, while your endeavours to overcome it, and to reach the egg, teach you the manner of acting on the water with your feet and hands, which action is afterwards used in swimming to support your head higher above the water, or to go forward through it.

I would the more earnestly press you to the trial of this method, because, though I think I have satisfied you that your body is lighter than water, and that you might float in it a long time with your mouth free for breathing, if you would put yourself in a proper posture, and would be still, and forbear struggling; yet, till you have obtained this experimental confidence in the water, I cannot depend on your having the necessary presence of mind to recollect that posture, and the directions I gave you relating to it. The surprise may put all out of your mind. For though we value ourselves on being reasonable knowing creatures, reason and knowledge seem, on such occasions, to be of little use to us.

I will, however, take this opportunity of repeating those particulars to you, which I mentioned in our last conversation, as, by perusing them at your leisure, you may possibly imprint them so in your memory as to be of use to you.

1. That though the legs, arms, and head of a human body, being solid parts, are specifically something heavier than fresh water, yet the trunk, particularly the upper part, from its hollowness is so much lighter than water, as that the whole of the body taken together is too light to sink wholly under water, but some part will remain above, until the lungs become filled with water, which happens from drawing water into them instead of air, when a person in the fright attempts breathing while the mouth and nostrils are under water.

2. The legs and arms are specifically lighter than salt water, and will be supported by it, so that a human body cannot sink in salt water, though the lungs were filled as above, but from the greater specific gravity of the head.

3. That therefore a person throwing himself on his back in salt water, and extending his arms, may easily lay so as to keep his mouth and nostrils free for breathing; and by a small motion of his hand may prevent turning, if he should perceive any tendency to it.

4. That in fresh water, if a man throw himself on his back, near the surface, he cannot long continue in that situation but by proper action of his hands on the water. If he uses no such action the legs and lower part of the body will gradually sink, till he comes into an upright position, in which he will continue suspended, the hollow of his breast keeping the head uppermost.

5. But if, in this erect position, the head is kept upright above the shoulders, as when we stand on the ground, the immersion will by the weight of

that part of the head that is out of the water, reach above the mouth and nostrils, perhaps a little above the eyes, so that a man cannot long remain suspended in water with his head in that position.

6. The body continuing suspended before, and upright, if the head be leaned quite back, so that the face looks upward, all the back part of the head being under water, and its weight consequently in a great measure supported by it, the face will remain above water quite free for breathing, will rise an inch higher every inspiration, and sink as much every expiration, but never so low as that the water may come over the mouth.

7. If, therefore, a person unacquainted with swimming, and falling accidentally into the water, could have presence of mind sufficient to avoid struggling and plunging, and to let the body take this natural position, he might continue long safe from drowning, till perhaps help should come. For as to the clothes, their additional weight, while immersed, is very inconsiderable, the water supporting it, though, when he comes out of the water, he will find them very heavy indeed.

But, as I said before, I would not advise you, or any one, to depend on having this presence of mind on such an occasion, but learn fairly to swim, as I wish all men were taught to do in their youth; they would on many occasions be the safer for having that skill, and on many more the happier, as free from painful apprehensions of danger, to say nothing of the enjoyment in so delightful and wholesome an exercise. Soldiers particularly should, methinks, all be taught to swim: it might be of frequent use, either in surprising an enemy, or saving themselves. And if I had now boys to educate, I should prefer those schools (other things being equal,) where an opportunity was afforded for acquiring so advantageous an art, which, once learned, is never forgotten.

When I was a boy I made two oval pallets, each about ten inches long and six broad, with a hole for the thumb, in order to retain it fast in the palm of the hand. They much resembled a painter's pallet. In swimming I pushed the edges of these forward, and I struck the water with their flat surface as I drew them back. I remember I swam faster by means of these pallets, but they fatigued my wrists. I also fitted to the soles of my feet a kind of sandals; but I was not satisfied with them, because I observed that the stroke is partly given by the inside of the feet and the ancles, and not entirely with the soles of the feet.

We have here waistcoats for swimming, which are made of double sail-cloth, with small pieces of cork quilted in between them. I know, by experience, that it is a great comfort to a swimmer, who has a considerable distance to go, to turn himself sometimes on his back, and to vary in other respects the means of procuring a progressive motion. When he is seized with the cramp in the leg, the method of driving it away is to give to the parts affected a sudden, vigorous, and violent shock, which he may do in the air as he swims on his back. During the great heats of summer there is no danger in bathing, however warm we may be, in rivers which have been thoroughly warmed by the sun; but to throw one's self into cold spring water when the body has been heated by exercise in the sun is an imprudence which may prove fatal. I once knew an instance of four young men, who, having worked at harvest in the heat of the day, with a view of refreshing themselves, plunged into a spring of cold water; two died on the spot, a third the next morning, and the fourth recovered with great difficulty. A copious draught of cold water is, in similar circumstances, frequently attended with the same effect in North America.

The exercise of swimming is one of the most healthy and agreeable in the world. After having swam for an hour or two in the evening, one sleeps coolly in the night, even during the most ardent heat of summer. Perhaps the pores being cleansed, the insensible perspiration increases, and occasions this coolness. It is certain that much swimming is the means of stopping a diarrhœa, and even of producing a constipation. With respect to those who do not know how to swim, or who are affected with a diarrhœa at a season which does not permit them to use that exercise, a warm bath, by cleansing and purifying the skin, is found very salutary, and often effects a radical cure, while, on the other hand, persons subject to confinement of the bowels should indulge but occasionally in the luxury of a bath.

I conclude these remarks by informing you, that, as the ordinary method of swimming is reduced to the act of rowing with the arms and legs, and is consequently a laborious and fatiguing operation, when the distance of water to be crossed is considerable, there is a method in which a swimmer may pass to great distances with much facility by means of a sail. This discovery I fortunately made by accident, and in the following manner:—

When I was a boy I amused myself by flying a paper kite; and approaching the bank of a pond, which was near a mile broad, I tied the string to a stake, and the kite ascended to a very considerable height above the pond while I was swimming. Being desirous of amusing myself a little time with my kite, and enjoying at the same time the pleasure of swimming, I returned, and loosing from the stake the string with a little stick which was fastened to it, went again into the water, where I found that, lying on my back, and holding the stick in my hands, I was drawn along the surface of the water in a very agreeable manner. Having engaged another boy to carry my clothes round the pond, to a place which I pointed out to him on the other side, I began to cross the pond with my kite, which carried me quite over without the least fatigue, and with the greatest pleasure imaginable. I was only obliged occasionally to halt a little in my course, and resist its progress, when it appeared that by following too quick I lowered the kite too much, by doing which occasionally I made it rise again.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM, AS TAUGHT BY GENERAL PFUEL.

The depth of water should not be less than eight feet. The pupil wears drawers fastened by a string above the hips and covering about half the thighs. A girdle, about five inches wide, is placed rather loosely round the pupil's breast. The teacher takes a rope, which is fastened to a ring of the girdle, in his hand, and directs the pupil to leap into the water, keeping the legs straight and close together, and the arms close to the body. The rope is now fastened by a hook to one end of a pole, the other end of it being kept in the hand of the teacher; and the pupil stretches himself horizontally in the water, where he remains supported by the rope. The arms are extended stiffly forward, the hands clasped, the chin touches the water, the legs are also stiffly stretched out, the heels being together, the feet turned out, the toes drawn up. This horizontal position is important, and must be executed correctly. No limb is permitted to be relaxed.

The Motion of the Leg.—The motion of the leg is taught first; it is divided into three parts. The teacher first says, loudly and slowly, "One," when the legs are slowly drawn under the body, and at the same time the knees are separated to the greatest possible distance; the spine is bent downwards, and the toes kept outwards. The teacher then says briskly, "Two," upon which the legs are stiffly stretched out with a moderate degree

of quickness, while the heels are separated, and the legs describe the widest possible angle, the toes being contracted and kept outwards. The teacher then says quickly, "*Three*," upon which the legs, with the knees held stiffly, are quickly brought together, and thus the original position is again obtained. In ordinary easy swimming, the hands are not used to propel, but merely to assist in keeping the body on the surface. By degrees, therefore, *two* and *three* are counted in quick succession, and the pupil is taught to extend the legs as widely as possible. After some time, what was done under the heads *two* and *three*, is done when *two* is called out.

The Motion of the Hands.—When the teacher sees that the pupil is able to propel himself considerably, which he frequently acquires the power of doing in the first lesson, and that he performs the motions already mentioned with regularity, he teaches the motion of the hands, which must not be allowed to sink, as they are much disposed to do, while the motion of the leg is practised. The motion of the hands consists of two parts: when the teacher says "*one*," the hands, which were held with the palms together, are opened, laid horizontally an inch or two under the water, and the arms are extended until they form an angle of 90 deg., then the elbow is bent, and the hands are brought up to the chin, having described an arch upward and downward; the lower part of the thumb touches the chin, the palms being together; when the teacher says "*two*," the arms are quickly stretched forward, and thus the horizontal position is regained. The legs remain stiffly extended during the motion of the hands. If the motion of the hands is correctly performed, the legs and arms are moved together. So that, while the teacher says "*one*," the pupil performs the first motion of the hands and legs; when he says "*two*," the second and third motions of the feet, and the second of the hands. As soon as the teacher perceives that the pupil begins to support himself, he slackens the rope a little, and instantly straightens it if the pupil is about to sink.

When the pupil can swim about ten strokes in succession, he is released from the pole; when he can swim about fifty strokes he is released from the rope too, but the teacher remains near him until he can swim 150 strokes in succession, so that, should he sink, assistance could be given him. After this he may practice, under the care of the teacher, until he proves that he can swim unremittingly for above half-an-hour, when he may be wholly left to himself.

THE MANNER OF ENTERING THE WATER.

Persons who have no idea of swimming should enter the water by degrees, but for those who have had any practice in the art the best way is to enter by diving head foremost, which effectually prevents your taking cold, and hinders the rush of blood to the head; you must, however, avoid descending flat on the belly, or you will sustain a shock from the water that will at once expel the air from your body.

TO COMMENCE TO SWIM.

When you are in the water lay down gently on your belly, keeping your head and neck upright, your back bending, and your chest advancing, withdraw your legs from the bottom, and immediately stretch them out in the imitation of a frog, strike out your arms forward, and spread them open, and then draw them in again toward your breast; strike forward, make use first of your hands, then of your feet, then of your hands, as many strokes as you can, and you will find this way very easy. You must not

mind drinking a little water at first, nor be discouraged because you sink sometimes. These things you meet with only at the outset, and will soon avoid them by practice.

TO FLOAT ON YOUR BACK.

When you are upright in the water, lay down on your back very gently, keeping your breast above the surface of the water, and keep your body extended always in the same right line, your hands lying on your belly, striking out and drawing in your legs successively, and govern yourself accordingly. This is not only the safest but most easy way of swimming.

THE LAWS OF CRICKET.

I. The Ball must weigh not less than five ounces and a half, nor more than five ounces and three-quarters. It must measure not less than nine inches nor more than nine inches and one-quarter in circumference. At the beginning of each innings, either party may call for a new ball.

II. The Bat must not exceed four inches and one-quarter in the widest part; it must not be more than thirty-eight inches in length.

III. The Stumps must be three in number; twenty-seven inches out of the ground; the Bails eight inches in length; the Stumps of equal and of sufficient thickness to prevent the ball from passing through.

IV. The Bowling Crease must be in a line with the Stumps; six feet eight inches in length; the Stumps in the centre; with a return crease at each end towards the Bowler at right angles.

V. The Popping Crease must be four feet from the Wicket, and parallel to it; unlimited in length, but not shorter than the Bowling Crease.

VI. The Wickets must be pitched opposite to each other by the Umpires, at the distance of twenty-two yards.

VII. It shall not be lawful for either party during a match, without the consent of the other, to alter the ground by rolling, watering, covering, mowing, or beating, except at the commencement of each innings, when the ground may be swept and rolled at the request of either party, such request to be made to one of the Umpires within one minute after the conclusion of the former innings. This rule is not meant to prevent the striker from beating the ground with his bat near to the spot where he stands during the innings, nor to prevent the bowler from filling up holes with saw-dust, &c., when the ground is wet.

VIII. After rain the Wickets may be changed with the consent of both parties.

IX. The Bowler shall deliver the ball with one foot on the ground behind the bowling crease, and within the return crease, and shall bowl four balls before he changes Wickets, which he shall be permitted to do only once in the same innings.

X. The ball must be bowled, not thrown or jerked, and the hand must not be above the shoulder in delivery; and whenever the Bowler shall so closely infringe on this rule in either of the above particulars as to make it difficult for the Umpire at the Bowler's wicket to judge whether the ball has been delivered within the true intent and meaning of this rule or not, the Umpire shall call, "No Ball."

XI. He may require the Striker at the wicket from which he is bowling to stand on that side of it which he may direct.

XII. If the Bowler shall toss the ball over the Striker's head, or bowl it so wide that in the opinion of the Umpire it shall not be fairly within the reach of the Batsman, he shall adjudge one run to the party receiving the innings, either with or without an appeal, which shall be put down to the score of "Wide Balls;" such ball shall not be reckoned as one of the four balls; but if the Batsman shall by any means bring himself within reach of the ball, the run shall not be adjudged.

XIII. If the Bowler deliver a "No Ball" or a "Wide Ball," the Striker shall be allowed as many runs as he can get, and he shall not be put out except by running out. In the event of no run being obtained by any other means, then one run shall be added to the score of "No Balls," or "Wide Balls," as the case may be. All runs obtained for "Wide Balls" to be scored to "Wide Balls." The names of the Bowlers who bowl "Wide Balls" or "No Balls," in future to be placed on the score, to show the parties by whom either score is made. If the ball shall first touch any part of the Striker's dress or person (except his hands), the Umpire shall call "Leg Bye."

XIV. At the beginning of each innings the Umpire shall call "Play;" from that time to the end of each innings no trial ball shall be allowed to any Bowler.

XV. The Striker is out if either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground;

XVI. Or, if the ball, from the stroke of the bat, or hand (but not the wrist), be held before it touch the ground, although it be hugged to the body of the catcher;

XVII. Or, if in striking, or at any other time while the ball shall be in play, both his feet shall be over the popping crease, and his wicket put down, except his bat be grounded within it;

XVIII. Or, if in striking at the ball he hit down his wicket;

XIX. Or, if under pretence of running, or otherwise, either of the Strikers prevent a ball from being caught, the Striker of the ball is out;

XX. Or, if the ball be struck, and he wilfully strike it again;

XXI. Or, if in running the wicket be struck down by a throw, or by the hand or arm (with ball in hand), before his bat (in hand) or some part of his person be grounded over the popping crease. But if both the bails be off, a stump must be struck out of the ground;

XXII. Or, if any part of the Striker's dress knock down the wicket;

XXIII. Or, if the Striker touch or take up the ball while in play, unless at the request of the opposite party;

XXIV. Or, if with any part of his person he stop the ball, which in the opinion of the Umpire at the Bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from it to the Striker's wicket, and would have hit it.

XXV. If the players have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket which is put down is out.

XXVI. A ball being caught no runs shall be reckoned.

XXVII. A Striker being run out, that run which he and his partner were attempting shall not be reckoned.

XXVIII. If a lost ball be called, the Striker shall be allowed six runs; but if more than six shall have been run before lost ball shall have been called, then the Striker shall have all which have been run.

XXIX. After the ball shall have been finally settled in the Wicket

Keeper's or Bowler's hand, it shall be considered dead; but when the Bowler is about to deliver the ball, if the Striker at his wicket go outside the popping crease before such actual delivery, the said Bowler may put him out, unless (with reference to the 21st law) his bat in hand, or some part of his person be within the popping crease.

XXX. The Striker shall not retire from his wicket and return to it to complete his innings after another has been in, without the consent of the opposite party.

XXXI. No substitute shall in any case be allowed to stand out or run between wickets for another person without the consent of the opposite party; and in case any person shall be allowed to run for another, the Striker shall be out if either he or his substitute be off the ground in manner mentioned in laws 17 and 21, while the ball is in play.

XXXII. In all cases where a substitute shall be allowed, the consent of the opposite party shall also be obtained as to the person to act as substitute, and the place in the field which he shall take.

XXXIII. If any Fieldsman stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead, and the opposite party shall add five runs to their score; if any be run they shall have five in all.

XXXIV. The ball having been hit, the Striker may guard his wicket with his bat or with any part of his body except his hands; that the 23rd law may not be disobeyed.

XXXV. The Wicket Keeper shall not take the ball for the purpose of stumping until it have passed the wicket; he shall not move until the ball be out of the Bowler's hand; he shall not by any noise incommode the Striker; and if any part of his person be over or before the wicket, although the ball hit it, the Striker shall not be out.

XXXVI. The Umpires are the sole judges of fair or unfair play; and all disputes shall be determined by them, each at his own wicket; but in case of a catch which the Umpire at the wicket bowled from cannot see sufficiently to decide upon, he may apply to the other Umpire, whose opinion shall be conclusive.

XXXVII. The Umpires in all matches shall pitch fair wickets; and the parties shall toss up for choice of innings. The Umpires shall change wickets after each party has had one innings.

XXXVIII. They shall allow two minutes for each Striker to come in, and ten minutes between each innings. When the Umpire shall call "Play," the party refusing to play shall lose the match.

XXXIX. They are not to order a Striker out unless appealed to by the adversaries.

XL. But if one of the Bowler's feet be not on the ground behind the bowling crease and within the return crease when he shall deliver the ball the Umpire at his wicket, unasked, must call "No Ball."

XLI. If either of the Strikers run a short run, the Umpire must call "One Short." XLII. No Umpire shall be allowed to bet.

XLIII. No Umpire is to be changed during a match, unless with the consent of both parties, except in case of violation of the 42nd law; then either party may dismiss the transgressor.

XLIV. After the delivery of four balls, the Umpire must call "Over," but not until the ball shall be finally settled in the Wicket Keeper's or Bowler's hand; the ball shall then be considered dead; nevertheless, if an idea be entertained that either of the Strikers is out, a question may be put previously to, but not after, the delivery of the next ball.

XLV. The Umpire must take especial care to call "No Ball" instantly upon delivery; "Wide Ball" as soon as it shall pass the Striker.

XLVI. The Players who go second shall follow their innings, if they have obtained eighty runs less than their antagonists, except in all matches limited to only one day's play, when the number shall be limited to sixty instead of eighty.

XLVII. When one of the Strikers shall have been put out, the use of the bat shall not be allowed to any person until the next Striker shall come in.

THE LAWS OF SINGLE WICKET.

I. When there shall be less than five Players on a side, Bounds shall be placed twenty-two yards each in a line from the off and leg Stump.

II. The ball must be hit before the Bounds to entitle the Striker to a run, which run cannot be obtained unless he touch the bowling stump or crease in a line with his bat, or some part of his person, or go beyond them, returning to the popping crease as at Double Wicket, according to the 21st law.

III. When the striker hit the ball, one of his feet must be on the ground, and behind the popping crease, otherwise the Umpire shall call "No hit."

IV. When there shall be less than five Players on a side, neither Byes nor overthrows shall be allowed, nor shall the Striker be caught out behind the wicket, nor stumped out.

V. The Fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling stump, or between the bowling stump and the bounds; the Striker may run till the ball be so returned.

VI. After the Striker shall have made one run, if he start again he must touch the bowling stump, and turn before the ball cross the play to entitle him to another.

VII. The Striker shall be entitled to three runs for lost ball, and the same number for ball stopped with hat, with reference to the 28th and 33rd laws of Double Wicket.

VIII. When there shall be more than four Players on a side there shall be no bounds. All Hits, Byes, and Overthrows shall then be allowed.

IX. The Bowler is subject to the same laws as at Double Wicket.

X. Not more than one minute shall be allowed between each ball.

We are indebted to Mr. Lillywhite for the foregoing, whose "Guide to Cricketers" is by far the best book of the kind ever published.

THE ARCHER'S GUIDE.

THE BOW.

The young Archer's attention is first drawn to the Bow, the *inside* of which is *round*, and called the *belly*, the *outside* is *flat* and called the *back*.

The *flat* part must invariably be *outside* when strung, or the Bow will assuredly break; let the Bow be of whatever shape it may, the *flat* part *must* be *outside*. In stringing the Bow, hold the *handle* firmly in your right hand, pressing your wrist to your side.

Let the *small* horn of the Bow be placed in the hollow of your *right* foot, press the upper part of the Bow with your *left* wrist, and with the thumb and finger of the left hand, slide the string up to its proper place, taking care not to let your other fingers get under the string, or they will get severely pinched. In shooting, do not stand *fronting* the mark, but sideways, with your *face* looking over your *left* shoulder.

The *top* of the *left* hand must be *level* with the *top* of the handle of the Bow, the left arm quite straight, with the *wrist* turned inwards, holding the Bow perpendicular.

In drawing, bring the nock of your Arrow up to your *ear*. Be particular and not hold out the *fore* finger of the left hand, or the Arrow may unexpectedly penetrate it. Do not let the Bow be kept on the stretch too long, or it will become weak, and in time break.

On no account must the Bow be drawn up more than the arrow's length; that is, 24 inches for a 5 feet or Ladies' Bow, and 28 inches for a 6 feet or Gentleman's Bow; therefore it will be seen at once that a Bow should not be drawn up without its *own* Arrow, the *best* Bows being made on so nice a principle, that the above precaution should not on any account be neglected.

The inexperienced Archer should never draw a Bow while another person is standing opposite him, for fear his inexperience should cause the Arrow's springing from the Bow, or to avoid accident in case of the Bow breaking. Never let an inexperienced person *attempt* to string your Bow.

ARROWS.

Arrows for 5 feet or Ladies' Bows are 24 inches in length, and the weight according to the strength of Bow to be shot with, but the most useful arrows are those weighing from 2s. 3d. to 3s. silver weight.

For the 6 feet or Gentleman's Bow, the Arrows are 28 inches long, the best weights are from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

Arrows should have *three* feathers, two of which are alike, the other is called the *cock* feather, so that when the Arrow is placed on the string, the *cock* feather must be uppermost. Care must be taken that the feathers do not get injured, as the flight of the Arrow would be impeded.

If your Arrows are allowed to get damp, they will twist, the feathers fall off, and become useless.

In shooting, if the distance will allow, have *two* targets; by which means the amusement is greatly increased, being enabled to shoot *both* ways.

When you have shot turn round to the *left* and go *behind* the person you are shooting with, who then comes forward and shoots, turns round to the left as the first did, and so on in rotation. Besides the Bow and Arrows it is necessary to have a SHIELD, which buckles round the left arm for the string to strike against, which prevents the arm from being bruised, and will often prevent the string and even bow from breaking; a GLOVE, for three fingers of the right hand, which protects them from the friction of the string; a BELT and POUCH, which buckle round the waist to receive the arrows in use; a TASSEL, which is suspended from the Belt, and used to wipe the heads of the arrows after being drawn from the ground; a GREASE BOX, which is likewise suspended from the Belt, and contains a composition, by placing a little of which on the fingers of your shooting glove, the string is enabled to glide off more readily; a QUIVER, to contain your Arrows when not in use; one additional STRING, at least, for each Bow, in case of need; and a BOW BAG.

In ordinary shooting every hit in any colour counts one; in prize shooting, the first shot in the gold, or the nearest to the centre, during the shooting, wins; sometimes the different colours count as follows—viz., gold 9, red 7, blue 5, black 3, white 1. The centre shot, or greatest number of hits, gives the title of Captain, the second nearest or greatest number, Lieutenant. An arrow, when it divides the colours, counts the lower number.

The target distance for ladies is 40 yards; for matches 60 yards. The distance for gentlemen, 60 and 80 yards; for matches, 100 and 120 yards.



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